

HIS

- To HISS. *v. a.* [hissee, Saxon.]
 1. To condemn by hissing; to explode.
 Every one will hiss him out to his disgrace. *E. clus. xxii. 1.*
 Men shall pursue with merited disgrace;
Hiss, clap their hands, and from his country chase. *Sandys.*
 She would so shamefully fail in the last act, that, instead of
 a plaudite, she would deserve to be *hiss'd* off the stage. *Mor.*
 I have seen many successions of men, who have shot them-
 selves into the world, some bolting out upon the stage with
 vast applause, and others *hiss'd* off, and quitting it with dis-
 grace. *Dryden.*
 Will you venture your all upon a cause, which would be
hiss'd out of all the courts as ridiculous? *Collier on Duelling.*
 2. To procure hisses or disgrace.
 Thy mother plays, and I
 Play too; but so disgrace'd a part, whose issue
 Will hiss me to my grave. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
 What's the new self grief?
 —That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker,
 Each minute teems a new one. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
 HISS. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. The voice of a serpent, and of some other animals.
 2. Censure; expression of contempt in theatres.
 He heard
 On all sides, from innumerable tongues,
 A dismal universal hiss, the sound
 Of public scorn! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
 Pierce champion fortitude, that knows no fears
 Of hisses, blows, or want, or loss of ears. *Pope's Dunciad.*
 HIST. *interj.* [Of this word I know not the original: probably
 it may be a corruption of *hubb*, *hubb* it, *hubb* it, *hubb* it.] An excla-
 mation commanding silence.
Hiss! Romeo, *hiss!* O for a falconer's voice,
 To lure this tassel gentle back again. *Shakesp. Rom. and Jul.*
 Mute silence *hiss* along!
 'Less Philomel will deign a song,
 In her sweetest saddest plight,
 Smoothing the rugged brow of night.
Hiss, hiss, says another that flood by, away, doctor, for
 here's a whole pack of dilmals coming. *Swift.*
 HISTORIAN. *n. f.* [historicus, Latin; historien, French.] A
 writer of facts and events; a writer of history.
 What thanks sufficient, or what recompence
 Equal, have I to render thee, divine
 Historian! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*
 Our country, which has produced writers of the first figure
 in every other kind of work, has been very barren in good
 historians. *Addison's Freeholder.*
 Not added years on years my task could close,
 The long historian of my country's woes. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 HISTORICAL. *adj.* [historique, Fr. historicus, Latin.]
 HISTORICK. *adj.* [historique, Fr. historicus, Latin.]
 1. Containing or giving an account of facts and events.
 Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs that you
 know the occasion of these several adventures; for the me-
 thod of a poet *historical* is not such as of an historiogra-
 pher. *Spenser.*
 Here rising bold, the patriot's honest face;
 There warriors frowning in *historick* brats. *Pope.*
 2. Suitable or pertaining to history or narrative.
 In an *historical* relation we use terms that are most proper
 and best known. *Barnes's Theory of the Earth.*
 With equal justice and *historick* care,
 Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare. *Prior.*
 HISTORICALLY. *adv.* [from *historical*.] In the manner of
 history; by way of narration.
 The gospels, which are weekly read, do all *historically* de-
 clare something which our Lord Jesus Christ himself either
 spoke, did, or suffered in his own person. *Hooker, b. v.*
 When that which the word of God doth but deliver *histo-
 rically*, we construe as if it were legally meant, and so urge it
 further than we can prove it was intended, do we not add to
 the laws of God? *Hooker, b. iii. f. 5.*
 After his life has been rather invented than history, I shall
 consider him *historically* as an author, with regard to those
 works he has left behind him. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*
 To HISTORIFY. *v. a.* [from *history*.] To relate; to record
 in history.
 O, muse, *historify*
 Her praise, whose praise to learn your skill hath framed
 me. *Sidney, b. i.*
 The third age they term *historicon*; that is, such wherein
 matters have been more truly *historified*, and therefore may
 be believed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 6.*
 HISTORIOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [historia and grapho; historiographie,
 Fr.] An historian; a writer of history.
 Because the beginning seemeth abrupt, it needs that you
 know the occasion of these knights several adventures; for the
 method of a poet *historical* is not such as of an historiogra-
 pher. *Spenser.*
 What poor ideas must strangers conceive of these persons

HIT

- who have been famous among us, should they form their no-
 tions of them from the writings of those out *historiographes*?
Addison's Freeholder, No. 35.
 I put the journals of all transactions into a strong box, after
 the manner of the *historiographes* of some eastern monarchs.
Arbutnot's History of John Bull.
 HISTORIOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [historia and grapho; historiographie,
 Fr.] The art or employment of an historian.
 HISTORICAL. *adj.* [historia, Latin; historique, French.]
 1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity.
 Justly Cæsar scorns the poet's lays;
 It is to *history* he trusts for praise. *Pope.*
 2. Narration; relation.
 The *history* part lay within a little room. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
 What *histories* of toil could I declare?
 But still long-weary'd nature wants repair. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 3. The knowledge of facts and events.
History, so far as it relates to the affairs of the Bible, is
 necessary to divines. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
 HISTORICAL PICTURE. *n. f.* A picture representing some memorable
 event.
 The former makes his works resemble a large *history* piece;
 where even the less important figures have some convenient
 place. *Pope's Essay on Homer's Battle.*
 HISTORIONICAL. *adj.* [from *historia*, Latin; historion, Fr.]
 HISTORIONICK. *adj.* [from *historia*, Latin; historion, Fr.]
 1. Describing the stage; suitable to a player;
 becoming a buffoon; theatrical.
 HISTORIONICALLY. *adv.* [from *historionical*.] Theatrically; in
 the manner of a buffoon.
 To HIT. *v. a.* [from *hitus*, Latin, *Mintheus*, from *hitte*, Danish,
 to throw at random, *Junius*.]
 1. To strike; to touch with a blow.
 When I first saw her I was presently stricken; and I, like a
 foolish child, that when any thing hits him will strike himself
 again upon it, would needs look again, as though I would per-
 suade mine eyes that they were deceived. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 His conscience shall *hit* him in the teeth, and tell him his
 sin and folly. *South's Sermon.*
 2. To touch the mark; not to miss.
 Is he a god that ever flies the light?
 Or naked he, disguised in all untruth?
 If he be blind, how *hitteth* he to fight?
 So hard it is to tremble, and not to err, and to *hit* the
 mark with a shaking hand. *South's Sermon.*
 3. To attain; to reach the point.
 Were I but twenty-one,
 Your father's image is so *hit* in you,
 His very air, that I should call you brother,
 As I did him. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*
 Search every comment that your care can find,
 Some here, some there, may *hit* the poet's mind. *Rosmon.*
 Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to *hit* the notes
 right, put it past doubt that they have perception, and retain
 ideas, and use them for patterns.
 Here's an opportunity to shew how great a bungler my au-
 thor is in *hitting* features. *Attorney.*
 4. To strike a ruling passion.
 Hail, divinest melancholy!
 Whose faintly visage is too bright
 To *hit* the sense of human fight. *Milton.*
 There you *hit* him: St. Dominick loves charity exceeding-
 ly; that argument never fails with him. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
 5. To *hit off*. To strike out; to fix or determine luckily.
 What prince soever can *hit off* this great secret, need know
 no more either for his own safety, or that of the people he
 governs. *Temple.*
 6. To *hit out*. To perform by good luck.
 Having the sound of these ancient poets still ringing in his
 ears, he mought needs in *hitting* out some of their unces.
Spenser's Pastoral.
 To HIT. *v. n.*
 1. To clash; to collide.
 If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and *hit*
 one against another; or what can make distinct surfaces in an
 uniform extension?
 The bones, teeth, and shells being sustained in the water
 with these metallick corpuscles, and the said corpuscles meet-
 ing with and *hitting* upon those bodies, become conjoined with
 them. *Woodward's Natural History.*
 2. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident; not to miss.
 Oft expectation fails, and most oft there
 Where most it promises; and oft it hits
 Where hope is coldest, and despair most fits. *Shakesp. Lear.*
 There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting
 passages amongst compliments, which is of singular use, if a
 man can *hit* upon it. *Bacon's Essay 53.*
 3. To succeed; not to miscarry.
 The experiment of binding of thoughts would be diver-
 sified, and you are to note whether it *hits* for the most part.
Bacon's Natural History.

HIT

- But thou bring'st valour too and wit, *Hudibras, p. i.*
 Two things that seldom fail to *hit*. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
 This may *hit*, 'tis more than barely possible; for friars have
 free admittance into every house.
 All human race would fain be wits,
 And millions miss for one that *hits*. *Swift.*
 4. To light on.
 You've *hit* upon the very string, which touch'd,
 Echoes the sound, and jars within my soul;
 There lies my grief. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
 It is much, if men were from eternity, that they should
 not find out the way of writing before that time: sure he
 was a fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally so
 dull as not to find it out, had the luck at last to *hit* upon
 it. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 There's a just medium betwixt eating too much and too lit-
 tle; and this dame had *hit* upon't, when the matter was so
 ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg. *L'Estr.*
 None of them *hit* upon the art. *Addison's Guardian.*
 There's but a true and a false prediction in any telling of
 fortune; and a man that never *hits* on the right side, cannot be
 called a bad guesser, but must miss out of design. *Bentley.*
 HIT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. A stroke.
 The king hath laid, that in a dozen paces between you and
 him, he shall not exceed you three *hits*. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
 So he the fam'd Cilician fencer prais'd,
 And at each *hit* with wonder seem'd amaz'd. *Dryd. Juven.*
 2. A lucky chance.
 Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one *hit*? *Shak.*
 To suppose a watch, by the blind *bits* of chance, to per-
 form diversity of orderly motions, without the regulation of
 art, this were the more pardonable absurdity. *Glanville.*
 If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds but we
 shall judge wrong; and if we should judge right, yet it is not
 properly skill, but chance; not a true judgment, but a lucky
hit. *South's Sermons.*
 But with more lucky *bit* than those
 That use to make the stars depose. *Hudibras, p. i.*
 The fisherman's waiting, and the lucky *bit* it had in the
 conclusion, tells us, that honest endeavours will not fail. *L'Estr.*
 These *bits* of words a true poet often finds, without seek-
 ing. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
 If casual concourse did the world compole,
 And things and *bits* fortuitous arose,
 Then any thing might come from any thing;
 For how from chance can constant order spring? *Blackmore.*
 If at first he minds his *bits*,
 And drinks champagne among the wits,
 Five deep he toasts the tow'ring lasses. *Prior.*
 To HITCH. *v. n.* [hæzan, Saxon, or hacher, French. *Skinner*.]
 To catch; to move by jerks. I know not where it is used but
 in the following passage.
 Whoever offends, at some unlucky time
 Slides in a verse, or *hitches* in a rhyme;
 Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
 And the sad burthen of some merry song. *Pope's Horace.*
 To HITCHEL. *v. a.* [See HATCHEL.] To beat or comb flax
 or hemp.
 HITCHEL. *n. f.* [hækel, German.] The instrument with which
 flax is beaten or combed.
 HITH. *n. f.* [hith, Saxon.] A small haven to land wares out
 of vessels or boats: as *Queenhithe*, and *Lambhithe*, now *Lam-
 beth*.
 HITHER. *adv.* [hithen, Saxon.]
 1. To this place from some other.
 Cæsar, tempted with the fame
 Of this sweet island, never conquered,
 And envying the Britons blazed name,
 O hideous hunger of dominion, *hither* came. *Fairy Queen.*
 Men must endure
 Their going hence, even as their coming *hither*. *Shakesp.*
 Will bring me hence, no other guide I seek. *Parad. Reg.*
 2. It is used in opposition: *hither* and *thither*, to this place and
 that.
 3. To this end; to this design; to this topick of argument:
[See, Latin. Huc refer exitum.]
 Hereupon dependeth whatsoever difference there is between
 the states of saints in glory; *hither* we refer whatsoever be-
 longeth unto the highest perfection of man, by way of ser-
 vice towards God. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 8.*
Hither belong all those texts, which require of us that we
 should not walk after the flesh, but after the spirit. *Tillotson.*
 HITHER. *adj.* superl. *hithermost*. Nearer; towards this part.
 After these,
 But on the *hither* side, a different sort,
 From the high neighbour'ing hills descended. *Milton's P. Lost.*
 An eternal duration may be shorter or longer upon the
hither end thereof, namely, that extreme wherein it is finite.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

HOA

- HITHERMOST. *adj.* [of *hither*, adv.] Nearest on this side.
 That which is eternal cannot be extended to a greater ex-
 tent at the *hithermost* and concluding extreme. *Hale.*
 HITHERTO. *adv.* [from *hither*.]
 1. To this time; yet; in any time till now.
 More ample spirit than *hitherto* was wont,
 Here needs me, whiles the famous ancestries
 Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount. *Fairy Queen.*
Hitherto I have only told the reader what ought not to be
 the subject of a picture or of a poem. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
 2. At every time till now.
 In this we are not their adversaries, tho' they in the other
hitherto have been ours. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*
Hitherto, lords, what your commands impos'd
 I have perform'd, as reason was, obeying. *Milton's Agonist.*
Hitherto she kept her love conceal'd,
 And with those graces ev'ry day beheld *Dryden's Fables.*
 The graceful youth.
 He could not have failed to add the opposition of ill spirits
 to the good: they have also their design ever opposite to that
 of heaven, and this alone has *hitherto* been the practice of the
 moderns. *Dryden's Jucen. Dedication.*
 We ought to struggle with those natural disadvantages, and
 be careful whom we employ, whenever we design to correct
 them, which is a work that has *hitherto* been assumed by the
 least qualified hands. *Swift.*
 HITHERWARD. *adv.* [hithereward, Saxon.] This way;
 HITHERWARDS. *s.* towards this place.
 Some parcels of their power are forth already,
 And only *hitherward*. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
 The king himself in person hath set forth,
 Or *hitherwards* intended speedily. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
 With strong and mighty preparation.
 A puffant and mighty pow'r
 Of gallow-glasses and stout kernes,
 Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*
 Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
 The bait of honey'd words; a rougher tongue
 Draws *hitherward*. *Milton's Agonistes.*
 HIVE. *n. f.* [hife, Saxon.]
 1. The habitation or cell of bees.
 So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome stench,
 Are from their *hives* and houses driv'n away. *Shakesp. Id. VI.*
 So wandering bees would perish in the air,
 Did not a sound, proportion'd to their ears,
 Appease their rage, invite them to the *hive*. *Waller.*
 Bees, of which we are told so many wonderful things, have
 each of them a hole in their *hive*: their honey is their own,
 and every bee minds her own concerns. *Addison's Guardian.*
 2. The bees inhabiting a hive.
 The commons, like an angry *bive* of bees
 That want their leader, scatter up and down. *Shak. H. VI.*
 3. A company being together.
 What modern mafons call a lodge was by antiquity called
 a *bive* of free mafons; and therefore, when a diffention hap-
 pens, the going off is to this day called *swarming*. *Swift.*
 To HIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To put into hives; to harbour.
 Mr. Addison of Oxford has been troublesome to me: after
 his bees, my latter swarm is scarcely worth *hiving*. *Dryden.*
 When they are fully settled, and the cluster at the biggest,
hive them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 2. To contain in hives.
 Ambitious now to take excise
 Of a more fragrant paradise,
 He at Fucara's sleeve arriv'd.
 Where all delicious sweets are *hiv'd*. *Claveland.*
 To HIVE. *v. n.* To take shelter together.
 He sleeps by day
 More than the wild cat: drones *hive* not with me,
 Therefore I part with him. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
 In Summer we wander in a paradisaical scene, among groves
 and gardens; but at this season we get into warmer houses,
 and *hive* together in cities. *Pope's Letters.*
 HIVER. *n. f.* [from *hive*.] One who puts bees in hives.
 Let the *hiver* drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands
 and face therewith. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 HO. *interj.* [eho! Latin.] A call; a sudden exclamation to
 HOA. *s.* give notice of approach, or any thing else.
 What noise there, *ho*? *Shakesp. Lear.*
 Here dwells my father Jew: *ho*, who's within? *Shakesp.*
 Stand, *ho!* speak the word along. *Shakesp. Julius Cæsar.*
 When I cried *ho*!
 Like boys, kings would start forth, and cry,
 Your will. *Shakesp. Lear.*
Ho, ho, come forth and flee.
 Ho, swain, what shepherd owns these ragged sheep? *Dry.*
 HOAR. *adj.* [hary, Saxon.]
 1. White.
 A people,
 Whom Ireland sent from loughs and forrests *hoar*. *Fairfax.*
 Island